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OBSERVATIONS

ON THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS OF THE T RANSYLVANIA DEBATING SOCIETY. [Continued.]

LETTER II. I am not less eager, my dear friend, to

give you an account of two other interestis ig gentlemen who have not in a small deg ree struck my imagination. I feel myfelf with the mouth of the Ohio, and also herefore anticipate more than an ordinary degree of attention: for he will always of whose characters I will endeavour to pourtray, I proceed to give you the following sketch. The first, Mr. H.... is a young speaker of very handsome talents. Nature deligned him for a poet, but the peculiar circumstances of his situation compelled him to adopt the profession of the law. And here too, he might thine, did not the fenfibility of his disposition withdraw him from the litigation of tude and vivacity of his conception, he feems for a while to bear away the victory, did not the frequent interposition of the president remind that in the violence of his career, he fometimes overleaps those nice and fibtle distinctions, eloquence is fo zealous in prefer ving. In the art of elocution, as in every other department of human learning, the mind must proceed by cautious and gradual advances to the development of those foundations on must animate it, and communicate to it all that suppleness and vertatility which in a process so complex, it is necessary it should have. But though, imagination requisite to furnish those intermediate ideas by which the logician brings together the remote end of a demonstration with the primary and axiomatic truths of fcience, yet by the exquisiteness of its perceptions, it is too often prone to prefer the glittering oppositions of falsehood to the folid, vet less specious forms of truth. Mr. H however, is strictly illustrated by the manner in which he interests his audience. He possesses a strong sensibility of mind, and is, in many respects, as characterised for the folidity of his understanding as for the brilliancy of his im-The tone of fentiment, in his oratorical topics, is so mild and unassuming, his living pictures fo full of delicacy, truth and vivacity, that it is impossible not to be charmed with the greatest part of his performance. Hence I conclude that his reputation stands on too firm a balis to be shaken, he will doubtless attain a feat in the temple of fame, and cannot be reached by the arrows of false criticism.

Before I begin the other gentleman's picture, I shall observe to you, my dear friend, that in these different portraits I engage, I know, in a toilfome and thorny but with hopes neither depressed by fear, nor elevated beyond the bounds a fine white salt over this immense sur-of rational expectation. I will never con-face. It sometimes rises to the thickdescend to prositute my pen to degrading ness of two inches, and seldom more flattery for the purpose of obtaining fa
but this always depends on the devour. If I fail, I shall have at least the contoling and honorable reflection, of having aimed at my young friend's good-If my laudable and honest exertions obtain for me, the esteem of the worthy, and the fanction of the liberal and enlightened, I shall move on in my glad career, animated with the delightful hope, that as time and experience mellow the powers of our mind, and my young orators fill open their ample stores to my constant obser-vations, I may be found still more and more deferving of their esteem and friend. thip, which it will be my highest ambition to merit.

Having above gratified you with a short sketch of one of these charming speakers, I shall proceed in the same succinct manner, to introduce to your acquaintance, the learned, witty and tentimental Mr. sas 45 miles from the Mississippi, is her code of maritime laws, and our Mississippi, is her code of maritime laws, and our more and whim and looks at every thing thro's salt, as to be ung for use. This has pendent citizens fell a sacrifice to this the optic of gaiety, aiming, however now and then at gravity and indulgence. The fublime, in the debates, is the pinnacle of

his ambition. When he delivers rich met- often been declared by the inhabitants [juries, the colonial trade direct and] aphors and rounded periods, to an admi-ring audience, he looks as if he felt like At this villar Apollo driving the chariot of day, to !cater light wherever his beams are diffused. Sound morals, refined taste, and deep learning he certainly possesses; add to these a jocund hilarity of disposition, which prompts him to view human nature in its most flattering colours, a playful vidians was powerful. Partly to concilcitizens were murdered and some stroll which were at that time disastrous to
vacity of imagination, which knows how late their affections, and partly from held in captivity, the British proclam in English hopes. I was of this number. to instruct while it amuses; and be convinced that he is not the least acceptable

Spectatorem delectat pariterque monet. He is a gentleman of as much folidity of judgment as any of the fociety, and has collected a valuable flore of useful inspect to his rival, but is fully acquainted models on which to form himself. This added to his admirable talents, has given the great inperiority which he now un-doubtedly possess. The high polish of his amplitude of his knowledge, communicate an attic zest to his manners and fallies, & enable him to convey infruction and entertainment in their most attractive forms.

COMMUNICATED.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE RIVER AR-KANSAS.

The main branch of the Arkansas has its source in the Mexican mountains, in the same parallel of latitude appy in contributing to the pleasure and of Santa Fe, the capital of the Spanish in provement of those who may deem my province of North Mexico, and about observations worthy of perusal, and I 60 miles to the eastward of that city. 60 miles to the eastward of that city. This river joins the Mississippi a little edegree of attention: for he will always cammand more respect, who devotes his time to the penefit of others, than he who writes to gratify the fancied superiority of pride, the vanity of oftentation, or the meanness of cupidity. That you may have then an exact idea of the gentlemen, each of whose characters I will endeayour to respect to the wind of the Wilsanssiappi a little more than 300 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, in about N. Lat. 30 deg. 40 min. In the spring, this river is navigable to its source—a distance of more than 900 miles; and it has no other obstruction than a cataract or fall, of whose characters I will endeayour to provide the mouth of the Ohio, in about N. Lat. 30 deg. nearly 800 miles from its junction with the Mississippi. It has many windings—but its general course is S. E.

Perhaps it may be pertinent to remark, that Santa Fe is situated on a branch of the Rio Bravo, 40 miles to the westward of the Mexican mountain, and about 692 miles from the Mis-

sissippi.

rivers near their sources, is founded by several branches; and two of them are remarkable from the strange appearances of salt on their borders. branch from the S. W. 13 founded by a spring-about which vast quantities of salt are found. The Osages, when at war with the Spaniards, procure their of the hill in large clefts, and it is represented as very pure. About the year 1796, a gentleman; * then just deranged from the army, visited these regithe whole fabric leans. Genius ons. He constructed a map of his tramap is carefully preserved. The waposed, is extremely salt. In the spring, ness, is left on the surface of the ground: This fact is attested by a rehe did not penetrate it to its source.

> There is unother appearance of salt what is usually denominated the Salt Prairie. The extent of this Prairie is and these pressing and impending about 20 miles diameter. It is composed of a dark coloured sand-and so extremely hard, that the feet of horses will hardly make any impression on it. this is accounted for from the saline face. It sometimes rises to the thickan incrustation is formed, and it coheres like a sheet of ice. Heavy rains broad lasis of the laws of nations, unthe branch. What the water cannot carry away, is left on the sands, where large quantities of it may be gathered. bers of our Indian traders, and they sel-

The salt from these two branches affect the Arkansas even to its mouth.

At this village the French arrived from Canada as early as 1685, where they formed a settlement. In 1687, some of the murderers of the unfortunate M. de la Salle, joined them. At that period the Arkansas nation of Inmotives of interest, the French intermarried with them, and adopted their upon the subject of impressment than manners and customs. Very few of have ever been exercised with all their history, at a time when the farmer the present inhabitants are destitute of nefarious practices, the order in committee the blood of the ancient natives. When cil levied a tribute, a tax, a contribution promised his impatient creditor speedy the French first settled Louisiana in formation. He is not only equal in this re- 168 3, they almost wholly abandoned These were the subjects of dis pute, an additional reward for his labor; when agriculture, and turned their attention the points of controversy. Atone ment the flag of the honest trader floated in with every other department of polite to the peltry trade; so that for the last for the injuries refused, and negor lation the mag of the honest trader floated in learning, and knows how to select proper 80 years their population has not much on other points had failed. The most men explicit with increasing and the sea-80 years their population has not much on other points had failed. The most men exulted with joy at the return of increased, and their wealth has greatly sanguine among us gave up all hopes better times, and the wife and children diminished. The village of the Ar- of better times. The crisis was awful, of a fond husband and effectionate pakansas affords a remarkable instance of which presented to the Americ in peo- rent therished a hope of meeting mind, the refinement of his take, the di- this fact; for, though situated in the ple the alternatives of war, et bargo again the dearest object of their affecversified powers of his genius, and the bosom of a fertile country, it only con- or disgrace-our situation was a conder- tion, detained by British impressments tains about 40 wretched families, the ed more perrilous by the intern al divi- -At this eventful moment it was that descendants of Europeans.

Perhaps there are few tivers in Louisiana, on the borders of which a greater quantity of good and is found, than peril and danger, the dis a owed aron those of the Arkansas. The inter- rangement was announced to the peovals or bottoms are of great extenta rolling nature, are fit for cultivation. The climate too, where not infected by the vapours of the Mississippi, is heal- the Chesapeake, offered a prospect of those of later date. thy and agreeable. These regions also furnish several rich and extensive lead-mines, and an old French writer (Due Pratz,) declares, that he saw at the mouth of a rivulet on the Arkansas, considerable quantity of gold dust, precipitated from the hills by the rains. At the mouth of a rivulet on this river, the arms of France carred on a large tree, are still to be seen, though much tion-the prospect of peace made their defaced by time; and perhaps this is the place alluded to.

The preceding observations are partly abridged from a publication on the same subject, which appeared some sults and wrongs of twenty years in a time past in the Medical Repository.

SPEECH RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

The Ackansas, like all other great Delivered in the House of Representa-vers near their sources, is founded by tipes of the United States, on the 20th of December 1809, on the Joint Resolution approving the conduct of the Executive of the United States in relation to the refusal to receive any further communication from Francis James

Jackson. Mr. Johnson. When I consider it salt at this place. They break it out my indispensable duty to address you, I shall apologise neither for the manner, nor the time-and, however feeble my ment. Not even British emissaries other hand every honorable considerapowers, to speak the sentiments of nor the papers supposed to be devoted tion, as well as every other rational mothose whose confidence and whose af. to the British interest dared to assert fections have placed me here is 2 any of these positions. There was a mind the necessity of complying with vels—on which be delineated the place source of happiness which I cannot in question, and denominated it a Salt describe. To be silent on this occasi-Mountain. He soon afterwards died on would do great injustice to the love contended for thought that it contained continuance as minister in this cou in the Mexican mountains—but his of national honor & the patriotism of the the maximum of what we had a right all depended upon a faithful execution district I represent, and in fact of the to ask. The other party contended of the trust confided to his charge. ter in this branch, as may be well sup- state in which I live. The gentlemen or thought, that it was the minimum He must of known that a violation of in opposition to the resolution have of justice, that we had a right to deit generally bursts over its banks, and given an extent to this discussion mand more. But all concurred in covers all the low lands or bottoms. which has involved our foreign relati-When the waters subside, a sheet of one with all the world. I may be per- great joy. This arrangement fursalt from three to five inches in thick- mitted, therefore, without being con- hished subject matter for a very new & in the innocent misconception of Mr. sidered prolix, to embrace in my real interesting discussion as unexpected as marks the disavowed arrangement and the arrangement. What was this con- land. pectable man, who spent two years on the events subsequent-nor shall I be this branch in pursuit of peltries-but considereds wandering from the subject to review the situation of this country at the time of the disavowed arrangeon one of the N. E. branches of the Ar- ment, and to mention the great events kansas, equally remarkable. This is which pressed heavily upon the eve of this period. What was this situation events previous to the arrangement? Our embarrasments had never been so great since the revolution, nor our injuries so numerous, so serious, so ag-Nothing appears to grow on it; and gravated—the political horizon was overshadowed with clouds and darkqualities of the ground. The heat of ness-no commercial arrangement exthe sur, by exhaling moisture, leaves isted between Great Britain and the United States; we were bound together by no conventional ties-by no treaty obligation. The commercial part of Jay's treaty which conceded so much grees of heat. In some instances it to England and which has so justly in- tended. It was by others ascribed to which I was at liberty to have done in resembles fine table salt, and may be curred the execration of the friends of scraped or swept into heaps; in others our independence, had expired. We were aftoat upon the ocean, upon the dissolve the salt, and precipitate it into der vhich for a few years we were growing in wealth and happiness in a manner that excited the jealousy of Great Britain. She had failed to gain This Prairie is annually visited by num- the same advantages by another treaty and she refused to enter into a reciprodom fail to preserve specimens of the cal and liberal one. Failing in this atwho could not be injured by such untempt, the laws of nations were disregarded -changed by municipal regulain indelible letters; not only for his tions, and executed by the British The water at the village of the Arkan- cannon-power and necessity became sas 45 miles from the Mississippi, is her code of maritime laws, and our This has pendent citizens fell a sacrifice to this

system of iniquity. The subject of

circuitous, the subject of blockade by which the civilized world has been closed to our commerce by proclamations on paper, the list of contraband. the search of merchant vessels, depredations in our waters, the attack on the Chesapeake where a number of ou tion holding out farther pretensie ons ple of the United States by our Chief which made atonement it part for the murder of our country nen on board restoring the men now in captivity and exile-which rescinded the orders in on? The origin and cause of this disacouncil as they respected the U. Swith a promise of sending a special minister vested with full powers to con- ted in British perfidy, or in the mistake clude a treaty of perice. I cannot describe the feelings of the American people at this welcome news, when the amination of the unwarrantable charge agrecable surprize permitted reflecjoy immoderate. A political jubilee shift the odium of the disavowal from was proclaimed. It was fondly hoped the king of England to the Executive that a pledge Lad been given or a disposition manifested to obliviate the injust and amicable arrangement. The effects of this disavowed arrangement were universal, not confined to one party, nor to one class of citizens. The few who doubted the faith of Great Britain were denounced-no party or politician dared at that time to say, Britain had surrendered any right, that accepting the arrangement with test which was waged so very warmly the dispute-forces were marshalledthe news papers were engaged and the their strength. I was also anxious to serts that he acted agreeably to his mafore I put in my little mite with the rest. It was said by some of the opponents to the measures of the administration and the government that their ment with Great Britain; and they therefore claimed the credit of the hapthis doctrine, because I could not perever existed, who said that Great Britice on account of the partiality of Mr. England. It was with sorrow, howev-

whom I have the greatest confidence, was impartial towards the two great belligerents, and therefore entitled to thanks and approbation. Another party, called the republicans, ascribe the arrangement with Mr. Erskine to the wise and patriotic measures of the government, and to the events in Europe

But while we were contemplating this golden age, this new era in our had prepared his grain for market, and upon your soil and your propert y - payment, when the mechanic expected sions at home and the oppositio: h which the disavowal of that arrangement wa. constitutional laws met with in many announced to blast our hopes, and to parts of the U. States. In this hour of put down our pretensions to credit. Laying out of the question past events, we are furnished by this disavowal with subject matter for another long talk and most of the high grounds though of Executive Magistrate -- an arrangement equally as important if not as amusing as the one I have mentioned-old grievances are done away or merged in

What is this new subject of discussivowal. This involves several questions, viz. whether the disavowal originaor misconduct of D. M. Erskine Esq. the British minister-and also an exof Mr. Jackson, the dismissed British minister, by which he endeavored to

of the United States.

I shall not enter into a tedious and disgusting detail, but confine myself to the spirit of the correspondencenor shall I enterinto a construction of Mr. Jackson's verbage and phraseology, but of its obvious and natural import. The disavowal could not have originated in the misconduct of Mr. Erskine, because no gentleman will impute to and it could not be said, that Great him an unworthy motive; his high character, his uniform loyalty to his mashe had abandoned any principle of jesty the king, forbids such an idea. In equity or the laws of nations; nor that addition to this I would call to my aid G. Britain had more than atoned for the doctrine of human nature, and ask the injuries in which reparation was tendered, nor that Mr. Erskine had kine to deceive his own government or been over-reached, or that he had the United States. A motive for such compromited the he nor of his govern- conduct does not exist. But on the tive, must have impressed upon his instructions would only have injured his own country and the United States in producing a disavowal. The disavowal therefore must have originated Erskine, or in the punic faith of Eng-

Upon this subject I shall think for mywhy, sir, it was who should claim the self. Leaving out those events which credit of the arrangement. This was would go to cast odium on the British cabinet, let me remind the committee that Mr. Erskine is a man of understandorators of this House came forth in all ing, a man of integrity, and he still asshare a little of the credit, and there- jesty's wishes and to the spirit of the instructions given him. I must refer to the declarations of Mr. Erskine in the printed documents.

"Under these circumstances, thereopposition had produced the arrange- fore, finding that I could not obtain the recognitions specified in Mr. Canning's despatch of the 23d January (which py change. I could not subscribe to formed but one part of his instructions to me) in the formal manner required, ceive its reasonableness, and it would I considered that it would be in vain to have taken from those with whom I lay before the government of the Uniacted all the credit for which they con- ted States the despatch in question, the good disposition of Great Britain extenso had I thought proper. But as I towards the United States which had had such strong grounds for believing that the object of his majesty's governtain had been prevented from a display ment could be attained, though in a dfiof that good disposition to do us jus- ferent manner, and the spirit, at least, of my several letters of instuctions be Jefferson to France and his hostility to fully complied with, I felt a thorough conviction upon my mind, that I should er, Sir. that I heard that great and good be acting in conformity with his maman called a French partizan; a man jesty's wishes, and, accordingly, concluded the late provisional agreement on founded charges, and whose name will his majesty's behalf with the governbe inscribed in the Temple of renown ment of the U. States."

He states with candor and sincerity, great abilities, but his great goodness. that when he entered into the arrange-To bring other proof of the good dis- ments he felt a thorough conviction upposition of Great Britain, Mr. Monroe's on his mind, that he was acting in con-Treaty, and Mr. Rose's mission were formity, to his master's wishes, and up called up. It was a great consolation to the spirit of his several letters of insystem of iniquity. The subject of to me, however, that it was admitted by impressment, the first in the list of in-

* Liere. Nolan

cion. Histalents, his veracity, his love ment which he knew would be rejected, sulted ! 1st. Mr. Erskine declares he not from his express declarations. On our part the engagement now disa-Jackson, and every circumstance enumerated should be recollected to interpret the intention of the British govern . Jackson.

From this retrospective summary. British perfidy or the mistake of Mr. ed to the world Erskine. To enable us to judge stil more correctly, let us attend to the mis sion of Mr. Jackson-and I am sorry here to state, that I understood the centleman from Connecticut (Mr. Dana) either by his express words, cr from the unavoidable conclusion drawn from his premises, to charge the chie Executive magistrate with the consequences of the disavowal on the part of Great Britian of an equitable arrange. ment entered into with great solemnity. and which gave no more than our undoubted right, nor as much. I did not hear him cast any censure on the conduct of Mr. Jackson, nor upon the conduct of the British government on disavowing the act of its minister. He also admitted that the President had a right constitutionally to receive foreign ministers and might reject them upon reasonable ground. He also stated that the immunity of a public minister did not allow him to charge our Executive with a fulsehood, or to appear to the people from the government. These principles being admitted, I listened attentively to hear where the blame was to be placed, on whose shouldersand to my astonishment, the blame was packed upon the President of the United States, in failing to comply with an incumbent duty, viz. in not demanding the authority of Mr. Erskine to make the arrangement. And many authorities were quoted to prove the failure of duty on the part of the Executive. The gentleman has failed in his attempt, admitting every authority quo-When a foreign minister enters into any engagement with any other government, and the stipulations are to be carried into immediate effect, there the government has a right to demand the power, or if you will, the authority of such foreign minister to conclude an arrangement on the subjects embraced by the compact.

But there is a difference between the power of a public minister and his special instructions under the power. It has been denied that Mr. Erskine had power to make an arrangement on the subjects embraced by the disayowed stipulations. This is acknowledged by Mr. Jackson in the correspondence, by Mr. Canning in his letters, and by all those who support Mr. Jackson and condemn our Executive government. The President therefore demanded and embracing the orders in Council and the affair of the Chesapeak. Having done this, the President discharged his

Secondly-Then how does the mem-

ber from Connecticut make and prove his charge that the President failed in a creat and an incumbent duty? The gen-Heman has ingeniously blended the power or the authority of a public minister with his special instructions. I would ask that learned member, whether the annals of diplomacy, or the laws of nations, or his treaty of Westphalia can furnish an instance where a govbeen done of right; it cannot be done. It would be violating the most sacred iore, special instructions are ever exhibited, it is from courtesy and from the free will of the minister instructed. This doctrine is proven by the case under consideration. If we had a right Mr. Erskine, why did Mr. Canning au-

amination. When I have so often therefore witnessed the moderation of that gentleman, and been so often instructed with his remarks upon the laws of nations, &c. I confess I was pained to the heart to hear a charge of a failure in part of your forces into Germany, your pose to your majesty to make any call, unmajesty nevertheless thought proper to less events should disappoint your hopes heart to hear a charge of a failure in

that an act of his should produce any this nation, made out by blending the leave your veteran army in Spain; not and pacific intentions. Your majesty's arembarrassment between the two countries. In a different letter he states instructions. I regretted this still necessary to complete the subjugation of numbers as from their courage. But who that he had no intention to decove the more when I recollected that the same United States, and regrets the conse- member declared, that he would be quences which have resulted from the more unwilling to censure than to ap rejection of the arrangement. I will probate the conduct of the President. now speak of the conduct of the Execu- It might have been useful if, at that tire, as to the charge brought against time, the learned member had recol him, by Mr. Jackson. I will not con- lected his observations as to the worth descend to vindicate the Executive, of character made when speaking of He stands (thank God!) above suspi- that of the British minister, and when we were cautioned against its traducof country, are above suspicion-I will tion. A failure of duty therefore in not speak of motives as applying to him, the President to demand the instrucor I would ask what motive the execu- tion of Mr. Lirskine at the time of the tive could have to enter into an arrange- arrangement, has led to the disavowal & its consequences by the fair deducand produce the mischief which has re- tions from the gentleman's premises if did not lay before the Executive or the would ask, if the president had demand-further side of the river, and pursued at Secretary of State his instructions. 2d. ed the special instructions of Mr. Er- the point of the bayonet, they totally evaskine, and they had been produced for vowed was promptly executed by the inspection, what would have been the All this was known to Mr. consequence? If the President had concurred with the construction of Mr Erskine, and a disavowal had taken place as it has already, the bue and cry there our enemies were covered with conment to insult us thro' their agent Mr. would have rung throughout the U. S. if the President had differed from Mr. provided with a numerous garrison: 12,000 Erskine and had refused the amicable picked troops marched from St. Omer, uncompanied to the senator general Ram-Erskine and had refused the amicable let any unprejudiced mind determine arrangement, denunciations in the voice rhether the disavowal originated in of thunder would have been prociaim

[Concluded in our next]

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

of a prudent forefight, and of the unceafng anxiety of his majelly for the public interest .- Whatever, gentleman, may be the iffue of the negociations of Altenburg, there are strong indications that the Englith, after having been driven back from our territories will endeavour to prolong the war in Spain. The numerous bastal-ions which his majesty opposed to them in that kingdom, need only be kept up to their full complement, in order to baffle all the attempts of the enemy—If the peace be renewed between France and Austria; it will be impossible, without great inconvenience, to fuddenly tranfport the brave troops who will have conquered it, from the banks of the Danube to those of the Guadalquivir. This re-mark has not escaped the paternal atten-tion of his majefty; and let us be perfuaded, that after fuch glorious exertions, he is descrous, and with juffice, that the conquerors should receive the testimony of public gratitude and general admiration. These points, gentlemen, will be explained to you by the orators of the council of flate, and more particularly in the report of the minister of war; which the peror has ordered him to communicate to you .- The levy required is moreover, much less than his majefly could draw from the classes by which it is to be supplied; belides, it will be rendered as little burdensome as possible .- In this crisis the fenate will be anxious, as on former occations, to forward the intentions of our august forreign, for the honour and glory of the French people.

Report made to his majesty the emperor and king, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, by his excellency cout de Huneburgh, (Clarke) minister of war, Sept. 15, 1809. SIRE; If the numerous victories of your majesty, and the extraordinary successes of your armies, be at the same time the ter to another, may lead us to expect that works of your genius, the result of the all that will have escaped the disasters of war among feveral classes, in order that it received proper evidence of the power most scientific military combinations, of this expedition will be sent to reinforce of Mr. Erskine to make arrangements your inerent intrepidity, and of the courage of so many brave men, these victories and successes are no less owing to your admirable foresight. It is this which has from each other to admit of your marching, inspired your majesty with the idea of as- without inconvenience to the soldier, one sembling at first, in the interior of the empire, whatever might be the complexion pire, whatever might be the complexion the other; and your majesty, so highly of affairs, the youths of France who are satisfied with the zeal of the troops you successively called to serve their country, and of making them constantly pay their contribution to the safety of the state, at the same time that they accustomed themselves to arms .- The temporary dereliction of this system would be productive of some danger to the empire, and it would corps thither, to keep up at their full esbe placing rather too great a reliance upon tablishment those already there. If thirty the future, however flattering appearances thousand men, collected at Bayonne, afford might be at present, to suffer the depots the means of accomplishing this object, the can furnish an instance where a government had the right or ever did demand a sight of the special instructions of the young soldiers who fill them should of things, I conceived that it corresponded be called into actual service.—A short glance at the state of your majesty's arnecessary at this moment to the contingent mies will be sufficient to shew, that the indispensably requisite for replacing, in the right of a foreign minister. If there- levy, which, I feel it my duty to propose, battalions of the interior, the drafts which is sufficient at present.-Master of Vien- are daily made from them. The returns na, and of more than half the Austrian which will be laid before your majesty will monarchy, your majesty is at the head of inform you, that, of the conscription for the most formidable army that France ever the years 1806-7-8-9 and 10, there still rehad beyond the Rhine; and to judge of main more than 80,000, who, though balwhat it is capable of effecting, it is only lotted, have not yet been called into actual to demand the special instructions of necessary to mention, that it was hardly service, formed when it conquered Austria, in the might march against your enemies, should fields of Tham, of Abersberg, and of that measure be rendered necessary by any Eckmuhl. Whether the negociations of imminent danger to the state. I process to thorise Mr. Erskine to shew one despatch to our gevernment? This is a Altenburg terminate in peace, or whether your majesty to call out only 36,000, and case in point. The principle is absurd the war continue, your majesty has in to declare all those classes entirely free and unreasonable, and cannot bear exyour depots troops enough, fit to take the from any future call.—By this means, your field, to recruit your army in Germany.— armies, sire, will be maintained at their in the month of January, your majesty present respectable establishment, and a pursued the English army in Gallicia. While you were engaged in it, your majesty was informed that the court of Vienna intended to break its engagements. Tho' such an event seemed to call the principal class of 1811, upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call, upon the court of the court of the class of 1811, upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call, upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call, upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call, upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call, upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call, upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call, upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call, upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call, upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call, upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call upon

ower, seeing in the new system estab ished in Spain, the presage of her own rum, did not, however, despair of over turning it; and her efforts upon this occa sion have greatly surpassed all that we have seen her make upon similar occasions. -General Moore had not been able to bring off from Gallicia the half of his troops. The immense losses the Engarmy sustained, did not dissuade the Engarmy sustained, did not dissuade the Engarmy sustained. lish government from sending a fresh ar rallied round it the various corps of insur The banks of the Alberche and the Tagus witnessed their flight and their confusion. Compelled to retreat to the cuated Spain, and the Portuguese saw them return in disorder to their territory -At the same period, an army of equal force suddenly made its appearance at the entrance of the Scheldt, with the intention of burning the dock yards at Antwerp fusion. At their approach, Flushing was on; and eight demi-brigades of reserve shich were at Houlogne, Louvaine, constructed four years ago, is still further Address of his most serene highness the prince protected by extensive inundations; and arch chancellor of the empire, to the conser on the left bank of the Scheldt, the fort of vative senate sitting of the 3d of Oct. 1869 | La Tete de Flandre, which is itself sur-GENULEMEN—His imperial and royal rounded by an inundation of 2,000 toises, majefly, taking in with a fingle glance the secures the communication of Antwerp prefent fituation of affairs, finds it necessary to order a levy of 86,000 men.—This English expedition was formed upon the is the purport of the decree which is to be supposition, that Antwerp was only an o submitted to your deliberation, and by pen city, whereas that fortress could not which the new levy is imposed upon the be taken but ofter a long siege. Indepenclasses of the conscription of the years of dent of troops of the line, your majesty 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, and 1810. Your saw, at the first signal, 150,000 national wildom will already have discovered the guards ready to march, and at their head benefit of this arrangement. You the majors of your infantry, officers of the will foon be affaced that it is the refult fifth battalions, and veteran officers; you the majors of your infantry, officers of the found in their ranks a number of old soldiers .- Numerous detachments of cavalry of the line were preceded by the gensd'armerie of France. The English were not aware that this branch of force alone could, at a moment's notice, assemble at any given point 50 squadrons, composed of men that had seen sixteen years of service, all equally experienced, equally well disciplined and armed as those brave cuirassiers who, under your majesty's orders, have brought to so high a pitch the glory of the French cavalry. As if by enchantment, the dispositions prescribed by your majesty caused to appear, at the same instant, on the banks of the Scheldt, and at the rendezvous of the reserve at Lisle and Macstricht, four different armies, under the command of marshal the prince of Pont-Corvo, and marshals the dukes of Cornegliano, Valmy, and Istria.—The sudden developement of such a force, and the national impulse which continued to multiply its numbers, struck the enemy with consternation. Their enterprise, cal colated upon false data completely failed. -Europe has witnessed the realization of that which your majesty's penetration anticipated, when you pronounced that this expedition, originated in ignorance and in-experience; and when, sparing of French blood, & directing that a plan merely defen-sive should be followed, you wrote tome:---We are happy to find the English crowd. ing into the marshes of Zealand; let them. be merely kept in check, and their army will be speedily descroyed by the bad air, and the epidemic fevers of that country." Whilst our troops were distributed in comortable cuntonments in the environs of marshes, and destitute of water fit for with the French armies, directed by their army in Portagal .- Sire, the various fields of battle in which your armies have distinguished themselves, are too remote of your armies, from one scene of action to command beyond the Danube, is anxious to spare them from the fatigues of the war in Spain. Besides, the French armies beyoud the Pyrenees, now consist of 300 battalions and 150 squadrons. It is therefore sufficient, without sending any additional This immense reinforcement

the Spanish rebels, but to deprive Eng-

land of the possibility of pyolonging that

rebellion, of which she is the cause.

could advise France not to proportion her efforts to those of her enemies? In giving such advice, the result of the most imprudent security, it would be necessary to forget that Austria, very lately, had on foot 700,000 men; and that to create this gigantic force, that power did not hesitate to expose her population to almost total destruction, and to attack the very basis of her prosperity. We must equally forget, that England has taken part in the continental war, by landing, at the same moment, three different armies, on the coasts of Naples, Holland, and Portugal .- The amy, consisting of 40,000 men, to Lisbon. gitation of those who are jealous of France It penetrated to the centre of Spain, and has been redoubled, because they are congitation of those who are jealous of France scious that the present crisis has forever fixed her greatness. Their efforts will be mpotent, because France has been enabled to reach the highest pinnacle of success and of glory, without making any of those ruinous sacrifices which destroy her enemies. In fact, notwithstanding the uccessive calls, up to the present moment, made upon the different classes of conscripts, scarcely have one fourth of those who composed them taken the field-In considering the situation of your majesty's armies and the results of the English expeditions, can we, without a degree of satsfaction, behold England, in imitation of Austria, making efforts disproportionate to her means, and the wants of her navy What can she expect from this contest upon land, and man to man, with France, Paris, proceeded post, to the points that that shall not redound to her own injury were menaced.—These troops were of themselves sufficient for the defence of Antwerp. That place, which is covered by a strong rampart, and the advanced works which your majesty caused to be tion, thought himself free from all attack. Every serious attempt upon the continent, on the part of the English, is a step towards a general peace .- The English ministers, who preceded the members of the present government, a more able set of men than the latter, were well convinced of this truth, and took good care not to commit themselves in an unequal contest. It did not escape their observation, that, to carry on a long war, it was necessary that it should press lightly upon the people who had to support it—Within the last twelve months, the war has cost England more blood than she had previously shed from the period when she broke the peace of Amiens: committed in the battles of Spain and Portugal, whence her duty and her interest forbid her to recede, she will see those countries become the tomb of her bravest warriors. Sorrow for their loss will st length produce in the minds of the English people a well-founded abhorrence of those cruel men, whose ambition and frantic hatred dared to pronounce the expres sion of eternal war. It will excite in that people the wish for a general peace, which every man of good sense may predict to be near at hand, if the English persist in a continental contest -I am with respect, The Minister at War.

COUNT D. HUNNEBURG.

Report of the Motives of the Project of the Senatus Consultum, relative to the levy of 36,000 Conscripts, on the classes of 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, and 1810, by the count de Cassac, (Lacuce) orator

of the council of state.
"The enemies of France, observing that we levied the classes of 1809, and 1810, before the period in which they were to be called into action, thought, without doubt, that we had recourse to that mode, none of the resources of former years were because it never could be brought to think that the English government had determined to wage perpetual war with brought to think that the Austrian gov. ernment to which peace was so important, Antwerp, or stationed in that fortress, the which a liberal and unexpected peace had English army, encamped in the midst of been granted, had a right to cope again drinking, lost upwards of one third of its poleon the great, and electrified by his soldiers. But the facility which the En prefence. Our emperor, therefore calcuglish have of going by sea from one quar- lating upon a speedy and long peace, might preis the lighter upon each of them. who conflituted these two classes, and who, Gibraltar the 10th. according to the proper estimate of public duties, might have been deprived of their share of military glory, should be furnished with an opportunity of acquiring it. Disappointed in his first expecsupplies of men which he had, from principles of prudence, left in reserve. Twice did he apply for fuccors, and twice were the contingents which he deemed necessa. ry furnished with rapidity. Our moderation had thrown a veil over our flrength but our moderation is desirous now of manifesting our strength. Let us put an end to an error fo fatal to our enemies, and which may become still more disastrous to them! When they shall be well to the coast of Catalonia. They were acquainted with our refources, they will no doubt, be convinced that a frank and folid peace is the only part, the only post in which they can find fafety. It beongs to weak governments to feek for ecurity in the concealment of their weeknels, and the exaggeration of their firength. It is the duty of France to make known to her friends and enemies her true fituation; that fituation is fuch as to enspire the former with more energy, and to warn the latter, that, in taking upl arms, they must expose themselves to certain loss. The following, senators, is the precise frate of the conscriptional force of France, and I can pledge myself for its accuracy; The class of 1806 confifted of 423,000 according to the lifts of conferip-

That class comprising 15 months That of 1807 1309 1801 \$62,000 ments.

Of these classes, until the present moment there have been raifed but 520,000 men!

1808 102,500 102,500 1809 -520,000 There confequently remains fill at home of the five craffes, 1,317,000 men. The orator next proceeds to flow the great facility with which the new levy must be raised, leaving an immense num-ber still behind, and argues that such refource will be the most efficacious means of reducing the English to the necessity of demanding a peace, which, however necesfary to France, is indispensable to them, because their very existence may perhaps depend upon it. -: 5:00 Latest from Europe. Capt. Cooper, of the ship Atalanta, left Lisbon the 12th Dec. and informs, that although various reports were in circulation relative to a Battle said to have been fought near Maded, vet nothing official or certain was known on the subject—There had been no recent arrivals at Lisbon from Edgland.

[Philadelphia Caz. From the New-York Gazette Jan. 11. Captain Coffin, of the fast sailing ship Phocion, left Lisbon on the 2d of December; at which time it was reported and believed, that there had been a battle near Madrid, between the French under the command of general Victor, and the patriotic army, inwhich the latter had 5000 men killed and wounded, and 7000 taken prisoners. It was also reported, that after the battle the inhabitants of Madrid set the city on fire.

Captain Coffin also informs, that a division of the British troops that were wounded in the battle of Talavera, were embarking for England.

The British army under the command of Lord Wellington, had formed a new encampment nearer the city of Lisbon.

Capt. Coffin understood, that of 18 French ships of war and 18 transports which made their escape from Toulon, one half of the number were taken and destroyed by rear admiral Martin, with a part of the squadrop under the conmand of Lord Collingwood.

Capt. Coffin further states, that a serious misunderstanding had taken place between Marshals Ney and Souls All conferences and communications between them had ceased.

Capt, Coffin further informs, the cotton cannot be re-shipped from Lis bon without paying a duty of 50 per cent. valuing the cotton at 9d stering with 12 per cent other charges The re-exportation duty on pot and pearl ashes, 3 dollars per barrel-flour ore dollar-tobacco 10 per cent on the invoice cost-and staves 50 per cent.

Capt. Coffin has favored the editors with Lisbon Gazettes to the 2d of Des cember .- They state that a battle was fought on the 6th of. November at Madridejos, (about 30 leagues from Madrid,) between Field Marshal Indleft to us. How great was their mif-take If the French government had adopted that line of conduct, it was loss both sides. On the 8th, the French were obliged to abandon their position. France; it was because it could never be at Guardia. The result of this action, is mentioned to have reflected great honor to gen. Friere and his troops, so necessary-that that government, to and to place the province of La Mancha again in the power of the Spaniards. [The official account of this action is published in the papers.

The central Junta were determined. to augment the army 150,000 men. Touten FLEET .- On the 14th of

Nov. the British consul communicated to the Governor of Cadiz, officially the He was also defirous that the French, following letter from E. Wilie, dated

" A British brig of war has just arrived from Lord Collingwood's fleet with the agreeable news, that admiral Gantheaume, on board of an 80 gun tations, the emperor had recourse to those ship, two 74's, sundry frigates; and from 15 to 18 transports, with provisions, ammunition and troops, were burnt and destroyed in the bay of Rosas, and only one escaped."

Another account states, that Gantheaume's squadron sailed from Tonlon on the 20th of October-that it consisted of 3 ships of the line and 2 attacked, on the 26th of the same month by admiral Martin with 7 ships. near Cette. The result was, 3 of the French ships went ashore, 2 were destroyed, and the others were rendered unserviceable. After this admira Collingwood came up, and attacked the remainder of the squadron off Cape Croiz-took 5 vessels and sunk four; the others retired to the Bay of Rosas, where 4 were burnt and 5 taken. Out of the 25 sail only one frigate escaped.

By the Little Cherub, from St. Bar. tholomews, we learn, that on the 17th inst. two French frigates arrived at Bassaterre, Gaudaloupe, from France. They landed their troops and sailed immediately. It is said they are a part of a large squadron, hourly expected at that island, with further reinforce-

Great preparations were making in the neighborhood of the English islands for the expedition against Guadaloupe,

which it was expected, would sail early in February.

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It will be seen by capt. Coffin's Ma rine list, that on the 7th of December, he fell in with the British frigates Naiad and Narcissus, being part of a squadron stationed off Brest. They were despatched in pursuit of 2 french frigates and three transports, full of troops that had made their escape, destined for Gaudaloupe. It is very probable, that the 2 French frigates mentioned above, as having arrived at Bassateere, are the two pursued by the Naid and Narcissus. We hear nothing of the arrival of the transports.

We also learn that a French brig with act a Law for the preservation of Sheep bound to Gaudaloupe, had been captured and sent into Antigua .- It was discovered from despatches on board her, had and were about sailing from different ports of France, with men and provisions destined for Guadaloupe.

ed above, got ashore on Antigua Point, and before she got off, her guns were thrown overboard.

New York, Jan. 16. On Saturday arrived at this port, the ship Whampoa, Dekoven and Camilla, both from Cadiz, the former having left that port on the 9th of December, and captain Dekoven has politely furnished the editor of the Mercaville Adventiser with the following the mercaville adventiser with the mercavi of the Mercantile Advertiser with the following verbal intelligeuce, viz:—That a battle was faught in La Mancha, near Carolina about the Middle of November, between a Spanish army of 50,000 men, and Ney's Division consisting of from 18 to 20,000; that on the approach of the French army, 10,000 of the Spaniards threw down their arms, without firing a gun; and that the remainder retreated, and were completely dispersed for 3 days; when they again mustered to the amount of from 35 to 40,000 men.

An Executive government had been formed at Seville, consisting of 6 members; of which the Bishop of Laodicea was appointed the President. The Central Junta still existed.

A Decree had been passed by the Spanish government for augmenting their army

to 230 or 500,000 men.
A passenger in the Whampoa, who was at Gibralter on the 1st of December, informs us, that an army of 7000 men was momently expected at Gibralter from Lis bon, to ake possession of Ceuta, the Islands of Minorca and Majorca, and Ivica; and that it was understood, the Members of the Spanish Junta would remove to Centa, in case the French army should cause them to retire. No intelligence had reached Cadiz of the burning of Madrid. It was known at Gibralter on the first of

ed into port.

The best informed persons in Cadiz think that Spain must soon fall, as she has not now any troops she can depend upon, and that the English are much dissatisfied with the Spanish government, so that little can be expected from

Dec. that a part of the Toulon flect had return-

The brig Factor has arrived at Boston, having failed from Cadiz the 30th Nov. At that time a large French army was advancing into Spain, and it was expected a part of them would attack Cadiz within 2 nonths. Every species of defensive meafores was making to oppose them. The ships of war were still at Cadiz. Many of the principle Spaniards were impping their property to England, and, if necestary would follow it. The Marquis of Minister Plenipo, from the emperor Alexander to the U. States." gal of 74 guns, Nov. 11. We have feen the following extract of

a letter, from Cadiz, 22d Nov. to a gentle-

man in this city.

7 0

"Our government are making extraordinary exertions to raise a force capable of relifting the immense armies which the French will pour into this country in consequence of the peace with Austria; the struggle will be ardnows, but we flatter ourselves that the ultimate success will attend our cause though not without great facri-

Capt. Gordon, formerly of the United States frigate Chesapeake, we are the beiligerent powers in the recess of coninformed has fallen in a duel, in the state of Maryland .- Relf.

The ship Concord, capt. Chides, arrived at New-York, on Tuesday last, in 33 days from Cadiz, which port she left on the 8th of Dec. Capt. Chides did not hear any thing of the late battle in Spain, Burning of Madrid, &c. furnished us by captain Coffin from Lisbon.

(By Authority.)

For the relief of William and Elias Rector.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of A. merica in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury be authorifed to fettle the claim of William and Elias Rector, at a fum not exceding three dollars per mile for the lines which bound each furvey, whether feparate or adjoining other claims, for each furvey which they have made or may hereafter make under the authority of the United States; of the private claims in the Kaskaskia district, or Illinois territory, claimed by virtue of French or British grants, legally and fully made and executed, or by virtue of grants issued under the authority of former acts of Congress by either of the governors of North West (now Ohio) or Indiana territories, and which had already been furveyed by a person authorised to

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO: CLINTON, Vice President

JAMES MADISON.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge— He comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

1.EXINGTON, JANUARY 30, 1810.

The bold and eloquent speech of Mr. John. son is eminently worthy of perusal-We regret that our limits would not admit of its inertion entire this week.

COMMUNICATION.

Our wise Legislature having refused to entroops and despatches, from France, curtailing the number of Dogs, I would beg leave to suggest the propriety of private associ-ations among the owners of sheep and the man-ufacturers of wool, to effect that object. It is a lamentable circumstance, that the Reprethat between 70 and 80 sail of vessels sentatives of the people should waste seven of eight weeks annually, together with many thousand dol rs, in legislating on trivial lo-cal subjects, whilst this national calamity, (par-One of the French frigates, mention- ticularly at this momentous crisis, when perour determination to feed and clothe ourselves) is left unnoticed, or rather any attempt to le

It is a fact, that on each of three successive nights within ten days past, a flock of sheep in the neighbourhood of Lexington, was destroyed by the dogs—and yet every negro in the county is permitted to keep three or four large

One determination I have come to-If my neighbours will not associate with me for this purpose, I will form an association with my ri-de, and every dog of a size to be able to kill a sheep, who makes his appearance on my farm, shall feel the effects of our vengeance. I am satisfied that no jury would award damages to one half the amount that I have lost within the last 18 months.

A SHEPHERD. The several editors of newspapers in the state are requested from time to time, to pub-lish accounts of all the depredations of the bove description, which may come to their

FROM FRANKFORT

Mr. Barry's resolution, approving the conduct of the executive, in difiniffing Jackson, passed the house of representa-

ives unanimously.

The bill frrom the Senate, allowing the udges of the court of appeals an addition of 500 dollars to their falaries-has been rejected in the house of representativesyeas 26—nays 32.

MARTIN D. HARDIN, Esq. has refuled to accept the appointment of Judge States. of the court of appeals.

We are informed that a gentleman ately applied to the Clerk of the Court lof Appeals for an Execution, which was much wanted; but could not be obtained on account of there being no Court!

By the returns made to the Adjutant General's office, it appears that the nomher of the Militia of this Commonwealth, is at prefent forty thousand four bund. red and seventy-two

It is reported, that information has been received of Mr. Erskine's arrival in England, in 22 days. He failed in the of American seamen." frigate Africaine.

A letter from W. Jarvis, U. S. conful at Lisbon, to a gentleman in Boston, dated Nov. 11, fays :- " Count Theodore Vonder Pablem, chamberlain at the court of St. Petersburg, has been appointed

LEGISLATURE OF OHIO.

Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1810. The house went into a committee of the whole. Mr. Shelby in the chair, on the resolution approving the measures of the general government, which being amended, was agreed to as follows-

Resolved, by the General Assemby of the state of Ohio, That we highly approve of the candid, firm and dignified conduct of the executive of the United States, during the important and difficult negociation with gress, especially in parrying the insidious artifice of the British court, in their late nefarious breach of political faith and national honor, in refusing to ratify the soemn engagements entered into by their accredited minister; and firmly believing, that on the part of the United States the cup of friendship and reconciliation has

been drained to its very dregs-Therefore, Resolved, unanimously, That we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and all our interest in the support of all just, necessary and efficient measures which congress may deem expedient for securing our injured rights,

insulted sovereignty and independence Resolved. That the governor be request-ed to forward copies of the foregoing resolution to the president of the United States. the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and to our se nators and representatives in congress.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1810. The bill authorising the fitting out, officering and manning the frigates of the U. States was read in committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed for a third

reading. VOLUNTEER CORPS. The bill to engage a corps of volunteers for a short period in the service of the U. States was on motion of Mr. Bradley, post-

[By this bill the President of the U. S. is authorised to engage in the service of the U. States for the term of one year, the following military force to be engaged as volunteer companies:

poned till Monday next.

From Vermont 20 companies, New Hampshire 20, Massachusetts 40, Rhode of the United States, and President of Island 10, Connecticut 20, New York 40. Island 20, Pennsylvania 40, Delaware 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please return 10, Maryland 30, Virginia 50, North Carticle Grant 1806, will please 1806, olina 30, South Carolina 30, Georgia 20, it without delay

Tennessee 20, Kentucky 30, and from Ohio 10, companies; each to consist of one cap-tain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and not less than forty nor more than sixty privates. One inspector to be appointed for each state from the officers of the army now in service, whose duty it shall be to repair to the state for which he is appointed and receive the written engagement of the companies, &c. The corps of volunteers to be liable, during the period for which they are engaged, to be ordered in-to actual service by the President of the U. States, and whilst in service to be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage and emol-ument of every kind (bounty and clothing excepted) with the regular troops of the United States. When these volunteer corps shall be engaged, mustered and accepted by the President, they shall be entitled to the following bounties: to each commissioned officer one month's pay; to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private of such companies who are dressed in complete uniform and armed and equipped fit for service in the field, twenty-five dollars; to each private, &c. in complete uniform and not armed, fifteen dollars, and one musket and bayonet, and one catridge box. The corps to be formed into regiments, consisting of ten compa nies each, from the same state, one colonel or lieutenant-colonel, and two majors to each regiment to be selected by the President of the United States. If a sufficient number to fill the queta, from each state

shall not engage by the day of the President is to accept so many supernumerary companies from the state nearest to it, as may be necessary to supply the deficiency; but when more companies shall engage than the quota required, those whose written engagement were first received shall be accepted in preference. The office of inspector of volunteers to be discontinued from and after the

and the officers appointed shall return home; or sooner if the President shall think proper. A sum of dollars is proposed to be appropriated to carry the plan into effect.

January 18. Mr. Reed submitted the following resolution for an amendment of the constitution; which was read for consideration:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States America in Congress assembled, twothirds of both Houses concurring, That the following section be submitted to the Legislatures of the several states which when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid and binding as a part of the constitution of the United

" If any citizen of the United States shall accept of any title of nobility from any king, prince or foreign state, such citizen shall thenceforth be incapable of holding any office of honor or profit under the United States."

Mr. Pope reported the bill for the improvement of the United States by public oads and canals, with considerable alterations and amendments,

House of REPRESENTATIVES.

January 17.

AMERICAN SEAMEN. Mr. Newton reported a bill "for the benefit

This bill provides that no vessels shall hereafter enjoy the benefits and privileges apper-taining to vessels of the United States unless the mate as well as the captain and the ma-

riners or crew of the vessel or at least of them shall be citizens of the United States.] The bili was twice read and referred to a

committee of the whole FOREIGN LICENCES TO TRADE.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill, to deprive in certain cases vessels of their American character, &c. Mr. Fisheaid, as he was in favor of the bill and the principal objection which had been made to it was that it could not be enforced, to meet that objection he thought proper to offer the following amendment as a new section to

"And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of enforcing obedience to this act, the President of the United States shall be and

hereby is authorised to employ such portion of the navy of the United States as he shall deem necessary, which force so to be employed shall ct, in conformity to instructions to be furnished to the commanders by the President, directing them to examine and send into the nearest port in the United States for adjudication and punishment those detected in violating

The committee then rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again; and Mr. Fisk's amendment was ordered to be printed.
DETACHMENT OF MILITIA

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. BASSET in the Chair, on the bill a rising a detachment of the militia of the United

This bill provides for a detachment of 100, 000 militia, to be ready to march at a moment's warning, but not to serve a longer time than six months after they arrive at the place of ren

dezvous Volunteers may be accepted.]

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, the blank for the sum to be appropriated and held in readiness to carry into effect the intention of the bill, when necessary, was filled with one million of dellers.

And, the bill being gone through, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave

The reason why the committee did not report the bill to the House, was a suggestion by Mr. Dana of a wish to obtain information on the manner in which the former acts of a similar nature had been carried into effect For which purpose
Mr. Dana moved a resolution calling upor

the Sccretary of War for information of the manner in which the late laws authorising de achments of the militia of the United States had been executed.

But before a question was taken on the re-solution, the House adjourned.

SQUALLY.

I HAVE this day put into the hands of an officer, (Capt. Davis) for collection, a number of accounts, and shall continue weekly, to place others there, unless they are settled

Wilson's Grammar.

IN THE PRESS. and will be published at this Office in a few weeks,

THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, OR NEW GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;

CONTAINING A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON. Teacher of Languages and Belles-Letters.

The Fourth Edition with considerable improve ments.

The small system of Grammar now offered the Students and Teachers of our Language, bas been some time before them, and if we are to judge of its merits from the esteem in which it is held, and from the rapid sale of three large editions, we may justly conclude that it is such as to ensure its success. The decided preference it has heretofore received, it being a native production, together with the high reputation of the author as a teacher, are such as to su-percede all other recommendation. And the publisher assures the public, that its execution in point of neatness and accuracy, shall not be inferior to any other school book published in

Trice 25 cents single, and a considerable eduction made to those who purchase a quanti

GUTHRIE'S GEOGRAPHY IMPROVED.

THE Subscribers to this work are informed that it is now ready for delivery at the store of JOHNSON & WARNER. The price to non subscribers is § 5 50.

NEW BOOKS,

Just received at the Book-Store of Jonn. SON & WARNER, corner of Mill and Main-Streets, Lexington. The 3d edition of Rush's Medical Enquiries, revised and enlarged by the author—4 vols.

The works of Thomas Sydenham, M. D. on acute and chronic diseases; with their histories and mode of cure; with notes intended to

accommodate to the present state of medicine in the United States, by Benjamin Rush, M.D. The works of President Edwards, in 8 vols

Harr's Pantheon, with plates—price 75 cts.
The Builders' Pocket Treasure, with 15 plates A new system of practical Arithmetic, particularly calculated for the use of the schools in the United States, containing a large proportion of Examples in Federal money, in each rule throughout the work by T. Bennett—price 50 cts.

GUTHRIE'S GEOGRAPHY. ANEW GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND COMMERCIAL GRAMMAR,

SEVERAL KINGDOMS OF THE WORLD;

oms, states, provinces and colonies. 5. Their climate, air, soil, vegetable productions, metals, minerals, natural curiosities seas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories and 6. The birds and beasts peculiar to each

7. Observations on the changes that have been and were observed upon the face of na-ture, since the most early periods of history.

8. The history and origin of nations, their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military strength, orders of knighthood, &c.

9. The genius, manners, customs and habits 10. Their language, learning, arts, sciences anufactures and commerce.

11. The chief cities, structures, ruins, and rtificial curiosities. 12. The longitude, latitude, bearings and listances of principal places from London.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX. With the names of places alphabetically ar

2. A table of the coins of all nations.
3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, Of remarkable events from the creation to he present time.

BY WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Esq.

THE ASTRONOMICAL PART BY JAMES FER-Guson, F. R. s.
To which have been added, The late discoveries of Dr. HERSCHELL, and other eminent astronomers,
Illustrated with twenty-five correct Maps.

THE FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, IM-PROVED.

In two volumes—price \$ 5 50 cts.

J. & W. have also received an addition to their usual supply of Stationary, a few cases of Mathematical Instruments, Glass Fountain Ink Stands, Red Ink Powder, best Black and Red Lead Pencils and Pencil Cases, Asses-Skin, Memorandum-Books assorted, &c. &c. Lexington, Ky. Jan. 27, 1810.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE. THE public are respectfully informed, that hose Stables are now occupied by the subscri-ber, who begs leave to assure them thathe will paid. at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care—His extensive knowledge and known skill in horses, are sufficient to ensure him the custom of his friends. RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

FOR SALE.

THE FARM on which I live in Jessamine county, on the waters of the east fork of Hick-man, 10 miles from Lexington; containing between three & four hundred acres, with about two hundred & fifty acres of cleared land, under good fences with a large and convenient Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Barn, Stables, Orchards, kc. As it is presumed no person will purchase until they see the premises, it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description.

ALSO—1000 Acres of Military Land in

Barren County, on Peter's Creek, about fifteen miles from Glasgow. ALSO-200 Acres on Little Harper, about

ixteen miles from Nashville.

I will like wise sell one moiety of the famous Stud Horse, Young Baronet, whose pedigree and performances are too well known to need

mentioning.
ALSO-An excellent Jack, four years old past. He is a colt of the old Royal Gift, and can sliew colts of equal strength and beauty to any other in the United States. A reasonable credit will be given for the whole. Apply to (tf) JAMES MARTIN.

Taken up in Fayette County, on Shelby's branch, by James Laffoon, one bar FILLY, supposed to be two years old last spring, 13 1-2 hands high, two fore feet white, and oft hind foot also white. Appraised to twenty dollars. AMBROSE YOUNG. October 25, 1809.

An old Song is always new when well sung.

GOOD Stone I always have on hand, Suppli'd you all can be, However great be your demand Come friends, come unto me

THE subscriber offers his services to the publie as a Well-Digger, Stone Quarrier and Bla tinist. He will have 5 or 6 hundred perch of stone ready for delivery the first of April next, with a constant supply during the season.

Well-Diggers and Stone-Quarriers will meet with employment throughout the year-None need apply that are afraid of gun powder or el bow grease.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

John R. Shaw, Well Digger & Stone Quarrier. Lexington, January 27, 1810. [tf

TO ALL PERSONS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
That I intend to remove this fpring from the neighborhood of Lexington to Mercer county-I earnestly request that all persons that have any demand against me, will come forward, that a fair fettlement may be made and proper steps may be taken to discharge them-and all persons indebted to me in any cafe whatfoever whether as Executor, Administrator, or as collector for others, are as are as earnestly requested to come & settle their accounts the 15th of February, after that time all the papers will be given into the hands of proper persons to collect them. I likewise give notice to any person that wish to purchase a good farm, lying within three & a half miles from Lexington, 150 acres out of the late Col. John Campbell's military furvey, may purchase on good terms, by applying to me, living on the place, on the Hickman road.

JOHN BRYANT. January 29th, 1810.

Take Warning. WE feel it a duty we owe the public, to warn them, not to take an assignment of a bond given by Median Day, as agent for Ellen M'Murtry, CONTAINING,

1. The figures, motions, and distances of the planets, according to the Newtonian system, and the latest observations.

2. A general view of the Earth, considered as a planet; with several useful geographical definitions and problems.

3. The grand divisions of the globe into land and water, continents and islands.

4. The situation and extent of empires, kingdoms, states, provinces and colonies. he Bourbon Circuit Cour for which said M'Murtry had entered himself ecurity. Said Creighton, at the time of pass bond, acted in the capacity of agent for Wm. M'Murtry, Sen. and at the same time declared that it was necessary that Day and Stehen M'Murtry, who claimed under said Wm. M'Murtry Sen should give this bond merely to secure the said Wm. M'Murt , Jun. if the osts of suit were thrown upon him. Said Creighten has since made acknowledgements othe same effect. But of late taking advantage of the general tenor of said bond, and de-nying the intention for which it was given; the said Creighton has offered to sell the said

> The bond being given to secure the said William M'Murtry, Jun and by no means intended to invest the said Creighton with the right or title to the lands therein mentioned-MEDIAN DAY, STEPHEN M'MURTRY, (\$ 1°31)

and, and to assign the said bond as security for

the title. - These are therefore to caution the

public from purchasing the said land from the

said Creighton, or taking an assignment on the said bond; as neither in Equity nor in Law has the said Creighton lien or title in said land.

Taken up by Daniel Williams, living on Blanket Creek, about seven miles from Falmouth, one BAT HORSE, rising six years old, with a bald face, three white feet, a good deal marked with the saddle, shod before, fourteen hands high, not docked for no brands perceivable. Appraised to thirty five dollars this first day of December 1809.

JOHN FORSYTHE, J. P. P. C. CLARKE COUNTY.

Taken up by Joel Quesenberry, on Two Mile creek, one SORREL MARE, feven years old, fourteen hands one inch high, a small star in herforehead, and fnip on her nose, her near hind toot white, and leg half way to her lock joint, appraised to 40 dollars :- Alfo, one mare Colt, a forrel, foaled spring past, star in its forehead, some white on both hind feet

appraised to 10 dollars. D HAMPTON, J. P. December 23d, 1809.

JOSEPH HAMILTON PAVEISS, Attorney, will resume his practice-He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be post-Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

NEW GOODS. JEREMIAH NEAVE Has just received an additional assortment

DRY GOODS. Also, a fresh supply of GROCERIES.

and Cheefe, Almonds and Raifins, Imperial, Hyfan, Young Hyfon & Hyfon Skin Teas, White & Brown Havannah Sugars, Currier's Oil and Knives, prime Calf Skins and Boot Legs, Spanish and Bengal Indigo of superior quality, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass, an affortment of Prugs, &c. &c. which will be fold on reasonable

A regular Supply of Prime Cotton. Wanted, a quanity of Wool, Country Thread, &c. October 21.

NEW GOODS BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

TROTTER, SCOTT & Co. OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE, LEXING TON: Have on hand and are regularly receiving large

Winter and Spring Goods. Of all descriptions -- unusually low for Cash in hand.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, for the purpose of purchasing Goods for eash, will enable them to give better bargains than ever have been sold in the state heretofore. Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS, HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandize, and is now opening a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gun-powder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon Hyson and Congo,—with an assortment of Glass Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

J. & D. Maccoun

HAVE for sale at the most reduced prices by whole sale or retail an extensive assort-ment of MERCHANDIZE, which they are now opening, suitable for the spring and sum mer seasons, which were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low terms. Also eight pipes of genuine and very superior quality Madeira Wine, & fifty boxes of best Spanish Segars. They are as usual supplied from their nail manufactory with a general assortment of Cut and Wrough Nails.

Lexington, April 25th, 1809.

Coffee, First quality—10 barrets Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 sipe Cogniae Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold days.

Also Trunks of every size and description

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co. Have received an assortment of RITTEN HOUSE's improved SURVEYOR's COMPAS SES, prices from \$27 to \$46; PLATTING INSTRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S SCALES, SURVEYOR'S CHAINS, PROTRACTORS, and STEEL GOINT DIVI-

to accomodate those who please to call on him

January 20, 1809.

Postlethwait's Tavern, Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Lime-stone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson. J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his oldstand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him. January 20, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE PLANTATION CONTAIN-ING 180 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND, WITH 3 springs thereon, about half clear ed, together with about 300 bearing Apple trees, and a large number of Peach, Cherry, and Pear trees thereon; also there is situated on said plantation, a Stone House, on a beau-tiful eminence, 38 by 25, completely finished in the inside (and handsomely divided) with five fire places, and a cellar under all the house, and also a convenient kitchen of stone to the same. and convenient double Barn newly built an shingled roof, with other convenient out build-The above plantation lies on the Cincin nati road-the buildings one mile from George town (Scott County) on said road, and bounded by the waters of Elkhorn and Dry Run, on the two extreme sides of said place; also for sale, 300 acres of land laying on the Locust ridge and bounded on the waters of Eagle creek and Cincinnati road (said land unimproved;) also 1000 acres of land (of the second quality) lying 10 miles from Cincinnati, on the waters of Bank Lick and Gunpowder creeks, (unimprov. ed;) also a Negro Woman about 35 years old, of a good quality to her age. I will take property of certain descriptions for all except the above plantation, and for terms, apply to the subscriber about 21-2 miles from Lexing.

ton, on the road to Georgetown.

JAMES LEMON, SenJanuary 1st, 1810.

The Kentucky Hotel. THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above stile. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendance of Mr. William T Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from

Cutbbert Banks Lexington, Jan. 1et, 1809.

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the FANCY CHAIR making business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston, on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross street, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste; -he flatters him self that from the long experience that he has had both in London and New York, that his work BRANDIES, Wines, Jamaica Spirits, hadboth in London and New York, that his work will please those whomay call on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold-White & do-Brown and do-Green and do.-Coque-lico and do.-Bamboo &c. likewise Settees to match any of the above descriptions, allof which will be made in the neatest tashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made rea-

May 8th, 1809. N.B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding exchandize ecuted with neatness.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 19th of August last, two apprentice boys to the Boot & Shoe making business of the name of JOHN & WIL-LIAM LEMON -- John twenty, and William about seventeen years of age. Any person apprehending said boys and delivering them to me, three miles from Winchester, Kentucky, shall receive 25 cents for each, but no charge ELIAS GARDNER.

December 23d, 1809.

Fifty Dollars Reward. STOLEN from me on the 27th December 1809, in the night, A LIKELT NEGRO WO-MAN named LORRY, rather taller than common, slim waisted, small breast, and has holes in her ears for bobs, she is not so black as some negroes are, but nothing like mixed breed; she has thick lips, long slim arms, she is very neat, and thinks herself much of a lady; her age is about 18 years; she is very fashionably dressed, had on when taken away a blue callico habit, a fur hat, white yarn stockings, and common winter shoes. I wish people to look sharp for I have some thought they will dress her in men's clothing. Any person securing her in any jail, or any other way, so that I get her

again shall receive the above reward, paid by HIRAM BIGGERSTAFF. Madison county—five miles from the mouth of Tate's creek, & one mile from Gen. G. Clay's.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.

Coffee, first quality-10 barrels Muscovado

Also Trunks of every size and description with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Phans double and ain-Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plants dutile and the gle, with prickers and templets, Groving Plans with and without arms, different sizes, complete setts of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Markett House Lexington, K

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to them, that they will receive the following ar ticles in payment, viz. Country fugar at od. per pound, Tobacco at 9s per bundred, Whiskey at 1s 6d per gailon, country Linen at the usual prices. Any person availing themselves of the late stag nation act, passed by the legislature of this state, can expect no further indulgence than the law will protect them in.

N. B. 50 hogsheads prime Tobacco wanted for home areas of the stage of the

for home manufacture, Regimental Court of Appeals. ALL delinquents who feelthemselves aggrie-ved by the judgment of the Court of Assessment, held for the 42d Regiment, the 27th and 28th instant, are hereby notified to file their appeal on or before the 1st day of February next.

Todd in Lexington, will be properly attended By a resolution of the said court at their last eeting, it was resolved, that no monies paid by delinquents who had not appealed agreeable to in the position of an L, together with a large law, should hereafter be ordered to be refunded delinquents will therefore see the necessity of attending strictly to the in this particular

appeal, if legally qualified to, and left with Robert

DAVID TODD, Judge Advocate to the 42d Reg't.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of re-urning his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general for the great encouragement he has experiened during his residence in this place, and inform them that he has removed his cabinet work shop to the lot on Main street adjoining Mr. Hum-prey's, where all orders will be punctually executed by the publics humble Servant. Robert Wilson.

Taken up by John Troxcill, On the big Twin, about two miles from the mouth, in Gallstin county, a BAY HORSE four years old, about 14 hands high, no brands perceivable, appraised to 40 dollars.
MOSES BAKER, J.P.

A GREAT BAKGAIN FOR SALE.

THE Plantation lately occupied by John Joutt. in Woodford county, containing 530 acres. about 475 acres first rate land, 200 acres cleared and in good order for cultivation. The place offers many inducements to the farmer, being but a few miles from the Kentucky river. There is an apple orchard of 320 trees that have borne four or five years fruit of the best quality, 100 bearing cherry trees, a very fine peach orchard, all inclosed, (as is a considerable part of the farm) with good post and rail fence. The payments made easy, and long credit given upon the purchase money being

Any person wishing to purchase will receive further information by application to JAMES MORRISON,

JOSEPH W. HAWKINS. Lexington, Jan. 12th, 1810. tf

HBLNK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ABNER LEGRAND Has just seceived from Philadelphia, A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF GOODS.

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW BY L'HOLESALE OR RETAIL. Lexington, December 26, 1809.

The higest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, OF ANY LENGTH-BY

JOHN LOCKWOOD. Corner of Upper & High Streets. ALSO-CASH given for BARLEY. Lexington, December 4, 1809.

100 Hogsheads of Tobacco. LEWIS SANDERS,

WANTS immediately, one hundred Hogs-heads of Tobacco, for which he will pay two dollars per hundred, half Cash and half in Mer-

Lexington Jan. 12th, 1810. 5t

THE CO PARTNERSHIP

OF HART, BARTON & HART, was y agreement, dissolved on the 13th inst. Abranam S. Barton, and John Hart, the surviving partners, are authorised to close their affairs; to whom, it is hoped, those who are indebted to, or have claims against the said concern, will apply without delay, and settle their accounts.

ELEANOR HART, Executrix.

HENRY CLAY, Executors of JOHN W. HUNT, T. Hart, dec. ABRAHAM S. BARTON, JOHN HART.

Jan. 15, 1810.

Notice.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Fayette cir. uit court, in a suit in chancery depending and undetermined in the said court, wherein Mary Usher, administratix of Thomas Usher, deceased, is complainant, and James Hughes defen dant—we will expose to sale part of a Lot, the property of said Hughes, on Main-street in the own of Lexington, mortgaged to the said Mary Usher by the said Hughes-on the first lay of February next, on the premises, at twelve clock. The said part of a lot fronts on Main street, and adjoins the lot now the property of John Pope, Esq. and extends on Main-street half way to the corner between the said Hughes and William Reed, and also half way back to High-street, and is supposed to contain one quarter of an acre. The said lot will be sold on twelve month's credit, the purchaser giving a note, negotiable in the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, or in the Branch Bank of Lexington, with an endorser or endorsers to be approved by us.

JOHN POSTLETHWAIT, JOSHUA WILSON, THOMAS WHITNEY, JOHN W. HUNT, BENJAMIN STOUT.

TOBACCO, HEMP, WHISKEY, Hog's LARD, WHITE BEANS, and Country made LINEN, WANTED BY

LEWIS SANDERS. Lexington, 1st Jan'y. 1809.

Holder's or Combs's WAREHOUSE & FERRY.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has lately completed a large and commodious Stone Warehouse, 141 feet by 30, for the re-ception of Tobacco, Flour, Hemp, &c. The situation of said Warehouse and the road to said place being placed in complete order render it

S. R. COMBS. 8th January, 1810. # *3t

Ten Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the first day of this month, a negro man named DAVID, of addark complexion, five feet eight or nine inches high, a little marked with the small pox, about twenty seven or eight years of age; he took away with him a grey mare; whoever takes up said negro, and will bring him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward. GEO: TEGARDEN.

Lexington, 15th Jan. 1810.

Twenty Dollars Reward. RAN away from the subscriber, living abou six miles south of Nashville on Richland creek, about the 6th of June last, a negro ma named BEN, about forty or forty-five years o age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very stout made and tolerably black, a blacksmith by trade. His marks I do not so well recollect but believe, he has a small scar on his uppe lip and two or three on his head, which he said was occasioned by a kick of a horse, and he has remarkable short nappy wool on his head. He had on when he went away, a dark mixed home made coat, white linsey overhalls, and s tow shirt, a wool hat and a pair of very strong made Jefferson shoes with a thick spur peice oe hind. I bought him the fall of 1806 in the city of Richmond, state of Virginia, from Lewis Harvey, where I expect he will aim for, or the state of Ohio. The above reward will be paid by me if he is confined in any jail so I get him again, or delivered to me living on Richland creek, with reasonable charges. JOHN HARDING. January 12, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Charles Mason, dec'd are requested to come forward and have them adjusted—And all those indebted to the said estate are also re quested to make immediate payment, or suits

JOHN HIGBEE, Ex'r. POLLEY MASON, Exec'x-Fayette County, Jan'y 8th, 1810.

Taken up by Robert Tincher, Living on Muddly creek, one Sorrel Mare, and Sorrel Horse Colt-she is ahout six years old, about fourteen hands high, has some saddle spots, the near hind foot part of it white, a few white hairs in her face, has a dark spot near the hipbone, the fore part of the near fore foot mixed with white hairs; appraised to fifty

Nathan Lipscomb, j. p. November 2nd, 1809.

A MEETING of the Madison Herr and Flax Spinning Co. will be held at Wm. Satter white's Tavern, on Wednesday the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock for the election of a President and Director, and for other purposes.

By order of the directors,
W. MACBEAN, Sec'y.

STUD HORSES TO be farmed out on reasonable terms; pedgree equal to any country bred horse, for particulars apply to

WILLIAM WEST N. B. I wish to employ two NEGRO MEN to ork on my farm. W. W. work on my farm. W. W. Land for the cultivation of Hemp to be let. January 8th, 1810.



STILLS FOR SALE.

TTHE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTO-

RY OF THE SUBSCRIBER, WITO has by the late arrivals received a arge assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has engaged from the Eastward, some of the first workmen in his line of business, from which circumstance he can with full confidence assure his friends and the public, that any work done to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL: by him will be executed in a superior manner,

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel 1 Gallaten, are requested to settle their accounts, o hey will after thie notice, (if not attended to) e forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810. John W. Hunt, Abraham S. Barton &

Jahn Hart,

HAVE entered into partnership under the firm of Barton, Hart & Co. and have become interested with the executors of Thos. Hart deed, in the rope walk, belonging to the estate of the said Thos. Hart deed, under the firm of Hunt & Co. They have just opened an assortment of GOODS, in the house lately occupied by Hart, Barton & Hart, where they will constantly give the highest price in Cosh. will constantly give the highest price in Cash,

NEW-ENGLAND CHEESE.

I HAVE RECEIVED ON COMMISSION, A NEW-ENGLAND CHEESE, Which I am authorized to seil at 18 cents per

N. PRENTISS. January 20th, 1810.

A List of letters remaining in the Post-Office at Nicholasville 31st of December, 1809, if not taken out in three months, will be fent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Saml Reedy Jacob Saulter Saml. Johnston John Ward Clerk of Jessamine Nath. Drake Circuit Court S John Knox Mrs. Elizabeth Wal-Capt. James Martin ker Mical Lyder Mrs. Fanny M'Cabe William Patterson Jesse Roper Daniel Briant

Collen Moore Andrew Muldon James M'Campbell David Hendley Wely J. Bumer Elijah Gravens Thos. Looker James Brelan Joseph Deen

B. NETHERLAND, P. M.

To the Public.

corner of Limsstone and Water-streets; where he does all kinds of WHIT SMITH'S WORK, hopes from his knowledge and attention to busi. head contained in the work, are in the street as the public remain in force in this fiate, and were not necessary connected with any general head contained in the work, are in the street as the public remain in force in this fiate, and were not necessary to the public remain in force in this fiate, and were not necessary to the public remain in force in this fiate, and were not necessary to the public remain in force in this fiate, and were not necessary to the public remain in force in this fiate, and were not necessary to the public remain in force in this fiate, and were not necessary to the public remain in force in this fiate, and were not necessary to the public remain in force in this fiate, and were not necessary to the public remain in force in this fiate, and were not necessary to the public remain in force in this fiate, and were not necessary to the public remain in force in this fiate, and were not necessary to the public remain in force in this fiate, and were not necessary to the public remain in force in this fiate, and were not necessary to the public remain in force in this fiate, and were not necessary to the public remains and the public remains and the public remains a second remains and the public remains and the public remains a public remains and the public remains a public remains a public remains and the public remains a All sorts of plain and ornamental Railings Grates, Iron Doors, for fire proof buildings Screws of different kinds, and Smith's work is eneral, executed with neatness and dispatch, or he most reasonable terms.

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